OKLAHOMA JUDICIARY

1986 - 1987

• Annual Report •

Administrative Office of the Courts

Oklahoma Judiciary
1986 - 1987
Annual Report

Celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
1915 N. STILES, SUITE 305
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and in accordance with the provisions of Title 20, Section 16.11, the Oklahoma Statutes, the Oklahoma Judiciary Annual Report and Statistical Appendix are presented to members of Oklahoma's Legislature and other concerned persons. The sole purpose of these publications is to provide detailed caseload information, financial data for trial and appellate courts, along with an overview of Oklahoma's Judicial system for Fiscal year 1987.

The Appellate Courts continue to experience a substantial increase in case filings, whereas the case filings in trial courts have somewhat leveled off. There still exists an ongoing need to evaluate the number and placement of trial judges in Oklahoma. The instability of Oklahoma's economy, coupled with the population shifts, have created some disparities in the number of cases handled per judge.

The financial reductions experienced by Oklahoma's governmental entities has been somewhat of a trial - looking back, I am pleased to report that these financial reductions in no way hindered the officials and staff in the Judicial Branch of Government. The delivery of superior quality services by judicial officials and members of the Oklahoma Bar Association continue to be provided to the citizens and litigants of Oklahoma.

During this year of the 200th anniversary of the nation's Constitution, I want to thank Chief Justice John B. Doolin and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for their continued support and leadership. To each Judge, Clerk, and Administrative Office staff member, I thank you for a job well done.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles E. Ferrell, Jr.

Charles E. Ferrell, Jr.
Administrative Director of the Courts

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The Oklahoma Judiciary Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1987 and Statistical Appendix, printed by the Office of Public Affairs, Central Printing Division, are issued by the Administrative Director of the Courts as authorized by 20 O.S. 1981, §16.11. Seven Hundred (700) copies of the Annual Report and Five Hundred Fifty (550) copies of the Appendix have been prepared and distributed at a cost of $6,284. Copies of both have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Organizational Overview

The judicial branch of the government of the State of Oklahoma, which is constitutionally vested with powers separate and distinct from those of the legislative and executive branches, underwent a significant change in 1969 when a constitutional amendment, approved by state voters, went into effect. Since that time, no major changes in the structure of the judicial system have occurred.

Presently, the judicial power is vested in courts which fall into four categories: courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, courts of general jurisdiction and courts of limited jurisdiction. The Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals are the courts of last resort. The Supreme Court, in addition to having jurisdiction over all civil appeals, has a general superintending control over all inferior courts, agencies, commissions and boards created by law and general administrative authority over all courts except the Court on the Judiciary and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The Court of Criminal Appeals has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases.

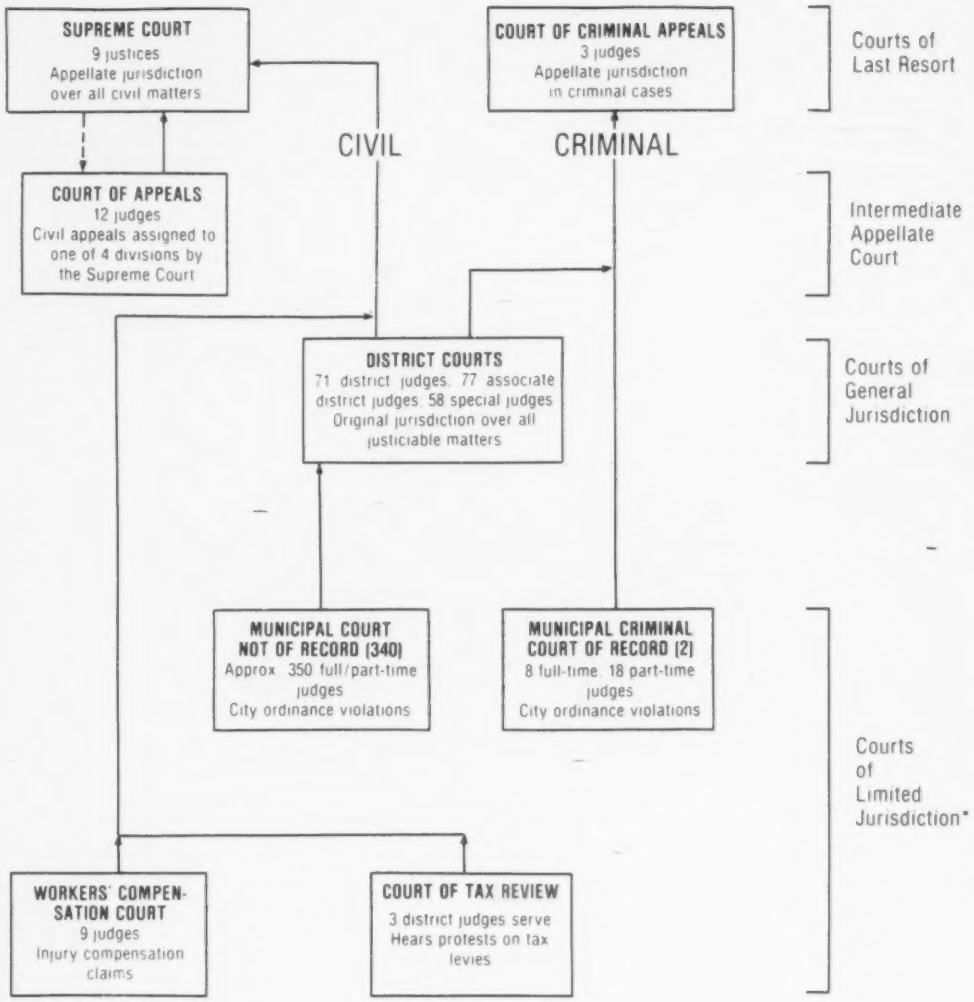
The Court of Appeals is the intermediate appellate court authorized by the constitution and created by the Legislature in 1970. This court decides civil appeals assigned to it by the Supreme Court.

The court of general jurisdiction in Oklahoma is the District Court which has unlimited original jurisdiction over all justiciable matters. The state is divided into 26 district court judicial districts.

Courts of limited jurisdiction include the Court on the Judiciary, the Workers' Compensation Court, the Court of Tax Review and Municipal Courts. The Court on the Judiciary, consisting of a trial division and an appellate division, came into existence in 1966 with the adoption of a constitutional amendment. This court has jurisdiction over all proceedings brought against judges for removal from office. The Workers' Compensation Court hears and determines claims brought by employees against employers for work-related injuries. The Court on Tax Review, consisting of three district judges designated by the Governor, hears protests concerning tax levies. Municipal Courts hear prosecutions involving violations of municipal ordinances. Cities having populations of more than 200,000 have a Municipal Criminal Court of Record. All other Municipal Courts are courts not of record.

To assist the Chief Justice in exercising the general administrative authority of the Supreme Court over all courts in the state, the constitution authorizes the appointment of an Administrative Director and staff. The Administrative Office of the Courts works closely with the Supreme Court, and particularly the Chief Justice, in administering the judicial branch of government of the State of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Judicial System


SUPREME COURT
9 justices
Appellate jurisdiction over all civil matters
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
3 judges
Appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases
Courts of Last Resort
CIVIL
CRIMINAL
COURT OF APPEALS
12 judges
Civil appeals assigned to one of 4 divisions by the Supreme Court
Intermediate Appellate Court
DISTRICT COURTS
71 district judges, 77 associate district judges, 58 special judges
Original jurisdiction over all justiciable matters
Courts of General Jurisdiction
MUNICIPAL COURT NOT OF RECORD (340)
Approx. 350 full/part-time judges
City ordinance violations
MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL COURT OF RECORD (2)
8 full-time, 18 part-time judges
City ordinance violations
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction*
WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT
9 judges
Injury compensation claims
COURT OF TAX REVIEW
3 district judges serve
Hears protests on tax levies

——— Indicates route of appeal

- - - - - - Indicates assignment of cases

*The Court on the Judiciary is not shown

The Supreme Court

OVERVIEW

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

CASELOAD

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

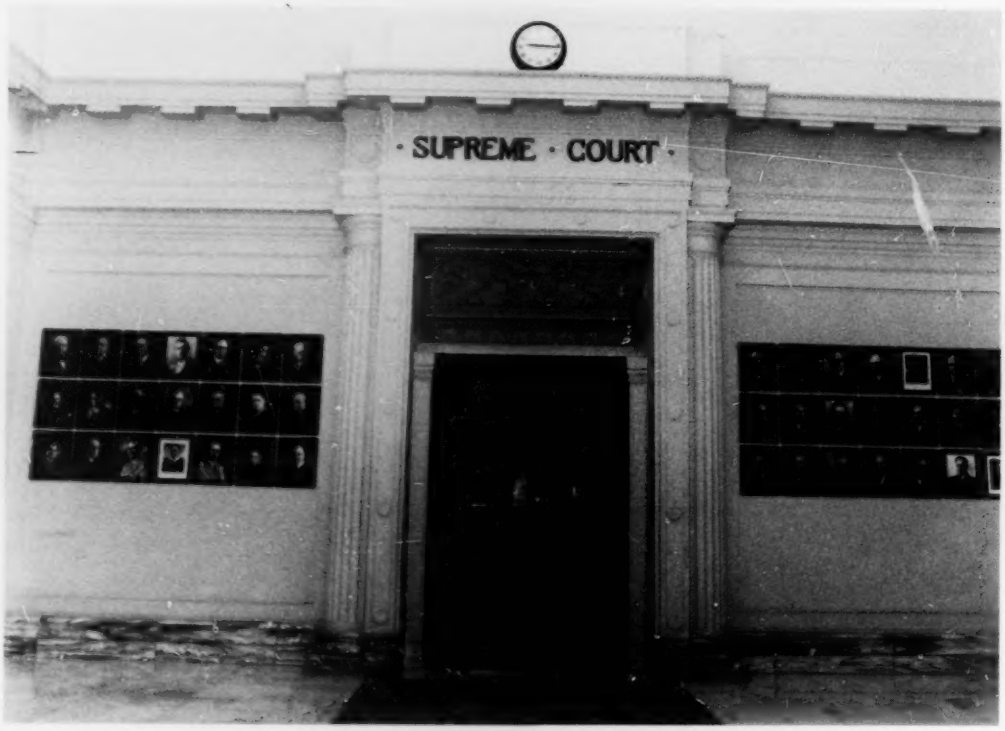
Overview

The Oklahoma Constitution grants to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases. In the event of a conflict over jurisdiction between the Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Supreme Court makes the final determination. The Supreme Court also has a general superintending control over all inferior courts, agencies, commissions and boards as well as administrative authority over all courts in the state except the Court on the Judiciary and a Senate Court of Impeachment. Additionally, the Supreme Court has the exclusive power and authority to discipline attorneys and pass upon the qualifications of all applicants for admission to the practice of law within the state.

The nine justices, one from each of the Supreme Court judicial districts, serve six-year terms. At the general election preceding the expiration of a term of office, a justice who desires to remain in office files a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. In a nonpartisan election, if a majority of those who cast ballots vote in favor of retention, the justice will serve another term.

Any vacancy on the Supreme Court is filled by gubernatorial appointment from a list of nominees submitted by the Judicial Nominating Commission. These nominees are selected by the Commission from a group of applicants from the appropriate Supreme Court judicial district.

The Supreme Court selects a Chief Justice and Vice-Chief Justice who serve two-year terms. In addition, the court appoints a Clerk of the Supreme Court and an Administrative Director of the Courts, who both serve at the pleasure of the Supreme Court. James W. Patterson, as Clerk of the Supreme Court, is responsible for maintaining all records of the Supreme Court. The Administrative Director, Charles E. Ferrell, Jr., assists the Chief Justice in his various administrative duties.


· SUPREME · COURT ·

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma

Yvonne Kauger *Marian P. Opala* *Alma Wilson* *Hardy Summers*

Robert E. Lavender *Rudolph Hargrave* *John B. Doolin*
Chief Justice
Ralph B. Hodges *Robert D. Simms*

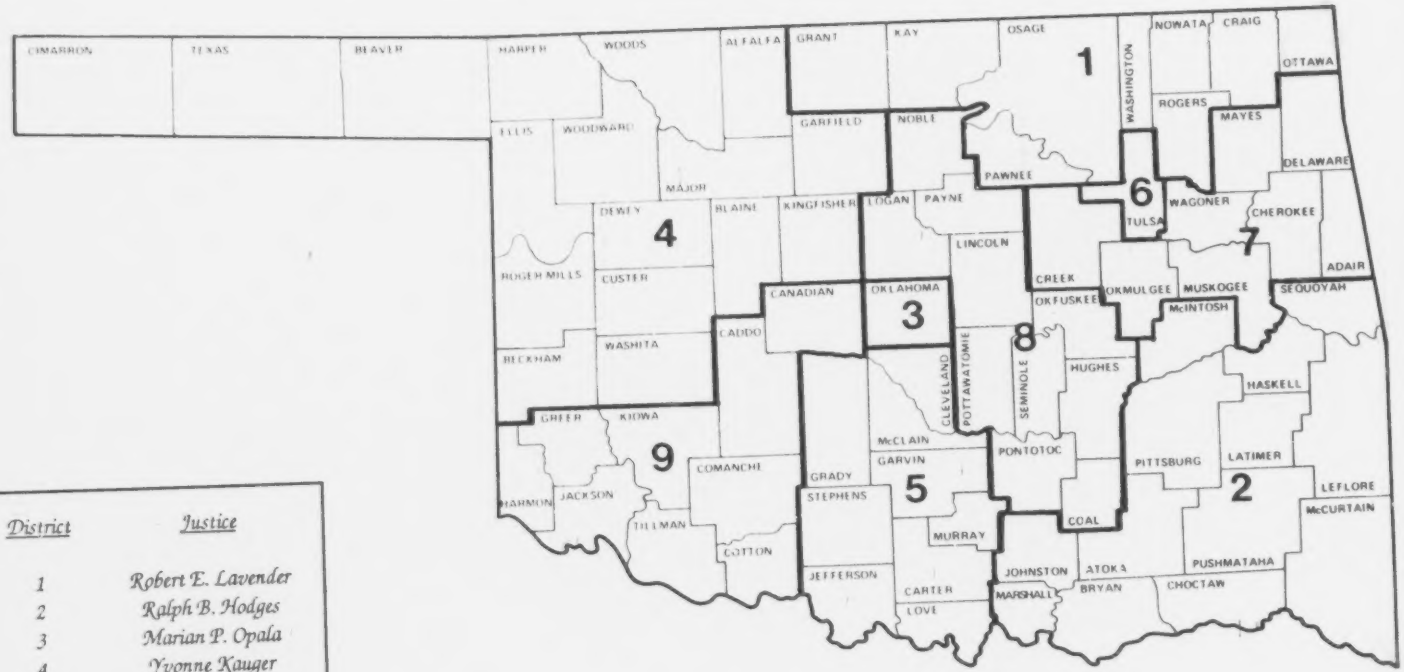
Caseload Inventory

(Includes cases assigned to Court of Appeals)

Total Cases Pending as of July 1, 1986			*2585*
Total Cases Filed Fiscal Year 1987			*2329*
Total Cases Disposed of Fiscal Year 1987			*1778*
Opinions Rendered		*864*	
Special Matters		*226*	
Dismissals		*726*	
Court of Appeals Disposition without Certiorari		*537*	
Certiorari Filed		*293*	
Certiorari Granted		*56*	
Certiorari Denied		*237*	
Rehearing		*77*	
Original Actions		*203*	
Bar Matters		*149*	
Dissenting Opinions		*51*	
Total Cases Pending as of June 30, 1987			*3136*
Cases at Issue		*1714*	
Assigned	*891*		
Unassigned	*823*		
Cases Not at Issue		*1422*	
Increase in Inventory from Fiscal Year 1986			*551*

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

Supreme Court
Judicial Districts



District	Justice
1	Robert E. Lavender
2	Ralph B. Hodges
3	Marian P. Opala
4	Yvonne Kauger
5	Alma Wilson
6	Robert D. Simms
7	Hardy Summers
8	Rudolph Hargrave
9	John B. Doolin

The Court of Criminal Appeals

OVERVIEW

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

CASELOAD INVENTORY

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Overview

Jurisdiction of all criminal appeals rests exclusively with the Court of Criminal Appeals. The three-member court decides appeals from the District Courts and the Municipal Criminal Courts of Record.

The judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals are selected in the same manner as Supreme Court justices from three Court of Criminal Appeals judicial districts. They serve six-year terms and are subject to a non-partisan statewide vote on their retention.

Effective the second Monday in January, 1989, two additional judges will be added to this Court. Two new Court of Criminal Appeals judicial districts have been created. Any vacancies on the court are filled by gubernatorial appointment with the assistance of the Judicial Nominating Commission.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court serves as the ex officio Clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

The Court of Criminal Appeals

Hez J. Bussey *Tom Brett* *Ed Parks*
Presiding Judge

Caseload Inventory

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

Total Cases Pending as of July 1, 1986		409
Total Cases Filed Fiscal Year 1987		980
Total Cases Disposed of Fiscal Year 1987		909
Regular Appeals		
Affirmed	250	
Modified & Affirmed	22	
Reversed	35	
Dismissed	33	
Granted	8	
Denied	65	
Reversed & Remanded	0	
Total	413	
Post Conviction		
Granted	50	
Affirming Denial	150	
Dismissed	3	
Denied	10	
Total	213	
Original Proceedings		
Decline Jurisdiction	60	
Granted	61	
Dismissed	25	
Denied	137	
Total	283	
Total Cases Pending as of June 30, 1987		480

Court of Criminal Appeals
Judicial Districts

District	*Justice*
1	*Ed Parks*
2	*Tom Brett*
3	*Hex Bussey*

The Court of Appeals

OVERVIEW

CASELOAD

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Overview

The caseload of the Court of Appeals is comprised solely of civil appeals assigned by the Supreme Court. Final decisions of the Court of Appeals are not directly appealable to the Supreme Court, however, if a majority of the justices agree that certiorari should be granted, the decision may be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Each of the 12 judges of the Court of Appeals is assigned by the Supreme Court to one of four permanent divisions, two of which sit in Tulsa County and two in Oklahoma County. Two judges serve from each of the six congressional districts in the state. In a nonpartisan election, if a majority of those who cast ballots vote in favor of retention, the justice will serve another term.

If a vacancy occurs on the Court of Appeals, the Governor appoints a successor from the congressional district in which the vacancy exists. In making the appointment, the Governor may consider the recommendation of the Judicial Nominating Commission.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court also serves as Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

CASELOAD INVENTORY

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

Cases Assigned by the Supreme Court	931
Disposition by Settlement Conference	7
Opinions Rendered	721
Court of Appeals Mandates Issued	537

The Court of Appeals

Oklahoma City Division

James P. Garrett
Division I

Carol M. Hansen
Division III

Robert L. Bailey
Division III

Patricia D. MacGuigan
Division I

Lester A. Reynolds
Division I

Stewart M. Hunter
Division III

The Court of Appeals
Tulsa Division

John F. Reif
Division II

William W. Means
Division II

Ronald J. Stubblefield
Division IV

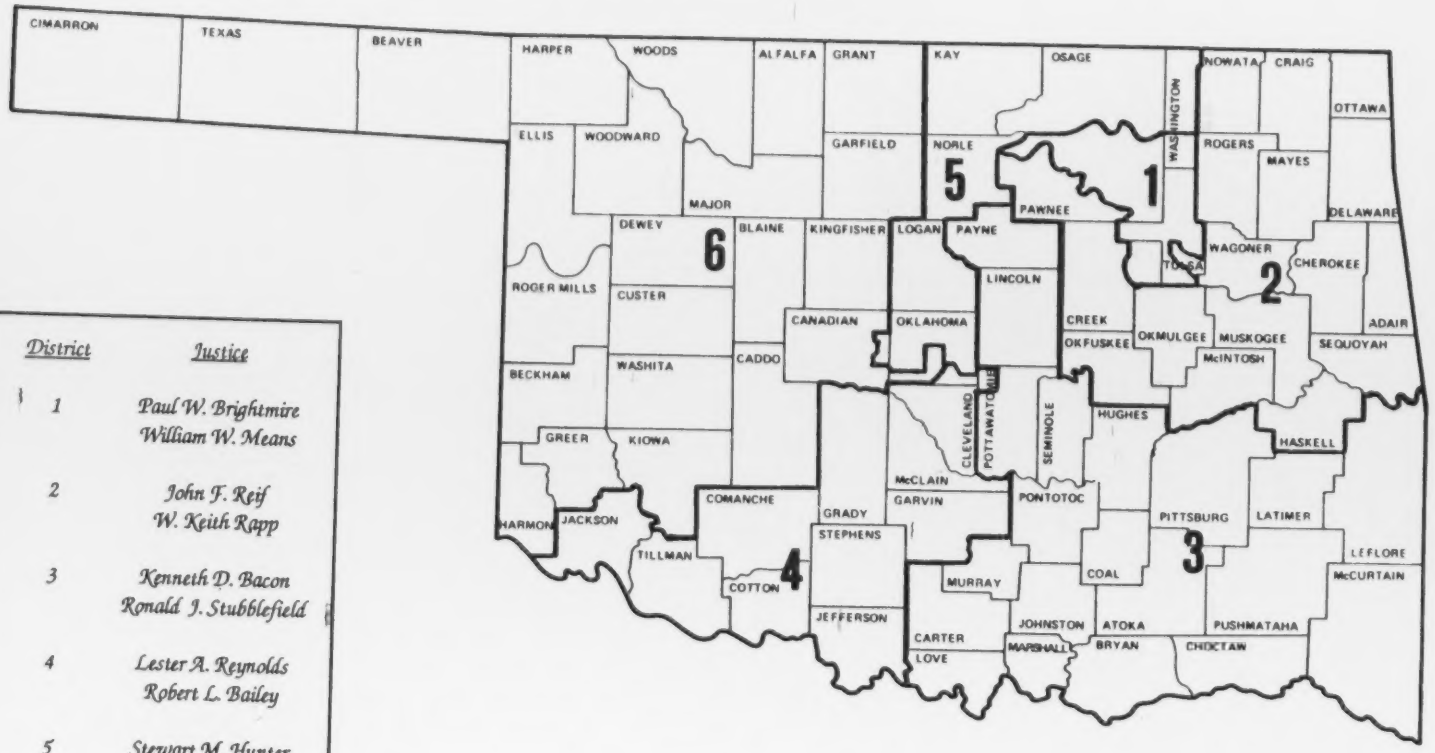
W. Keith Rapp
Division IV

Paul W. Brightmire
Division IV

—

Kenneth D. Bacon
Division II

Court of Appeals
Judicial Districts



District	Justice
1	Paul W. Brightmire William W. Means
2	John F. Reif W. Keith Rapp
3	Kenneth D. Bacon Ronald J. Stubblefield
4	Lester A. Reynolds Robert L. Bailey
5	Stewart M. Hunter Patricia D. MacGuigan
6	James R. Garrett Carol M. Hansen

Court of the Judiciary

The Court on the Judiciary consists of a trial division and an appellate division. The trial division is composed of nine members, eight of whom are district judges, senior in service and under the age of 60, and one active member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, chosen by its Board of Governors. The appellate division is composed of two members of the Supreme Court, chosen by the court; one member of the Court of Criminal Appeals, selected by the court; one active member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, chosen by its Board of Governors; and five district judges senior in service and under the age of 65. Each division of the Court on the Judiciary selects its presiding judge.

Any justice or judge of any court is subject to removal from office or compulsory retirement by proceedings in the Court on the Judiciary. Jurisdiction of the trial division of the Court on the Judiciary may be invoked by a petition filed by the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Bar Association (upon direction by the Board of Governors), or by resolution of the House of Delegates, or by resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma. After a full hearing, the trial division renders its judgment. From any judgment of the trial division, the respondent or the prosecutor may appeal to the appellate division which may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment.

Court on the Judiciary Activity

Trial Division		Appellate Division	
1982	2	1982	1
1983	0	1983	0
1984	0	1984	0
1985	1	1985	2*
1986	1	1986	2
1987	1	1987	0

Appellate Division

Hon. Yvonne Kauger	Oklahoma Supreme Court
Hon. Hardy Summers	Oklahoma Supreme Court
Hon. Tom Brett	Court of Criminal Appeals
Hon. Robert Layden	Secretary of State
Hon. Jack Parr	Secretary of State
Hon. Joe Jennings	Secretary of State
Hon. John Maley	Secretary of State
Hon. Jack Brock	Secreatry of State
Mr. Harry L. Bickford	Oklahoma Bar Association

Trial Division

Hon. Wm. J. Whistler	Secretary of State
Hon. Joe Taylor	Secretary of State
Hon. Charles Owens	Secretary of State
Hon. Richard Pickens	Secretary of State
Hon. Preston Trimble	Secretary of State
Hon. Jay Dalton	Secretary of State
Hon. Charles S. Woodson	Secretary of State
Hon. Ronald L. Jones	Secretary of State
Mr. Jim F. Gassaway	Oklahoma Bar Association

* One case was an original action seeking a Writ of Prohibition.

Council on Judicial Complaints

The Council on Judicial Complaints was established by statute as the investigatory body for the Court on the Judiciary and is empowered to investigate all complaints made against a member of the judiciary. The Council may dismiss a complaint or recommend that the matter be made the subject of proceedings before the Court on the Judiciary.

The Council consists of three members, with two being members of the Oklahoma Bar Association. They serve five-year terms. The Administrative Director of the Courts serves as ex officio secretary to the Council.

Members of the Council

Jerry McCombs, Chairman
Appointed by Speaker of the House of Representatives

Keith McMillin, Vice-Chairman
Appointed by President of the Oklahoma Bar Association

Jim Fried, Member
Appointed by President Pro Tempore of the Senate

COUNCIL ON JUDICIAL COMPLAINTS ACTIVITY

Fiscal Year	Complaints Filed*	Complaints Disposed	Dismissed	Petition Filed Invoking the Jurisdiction of the Court on the Judiciary
1982	28	22	22	0
1983	54	40	40	0
1984	43	30	30	1
1985	72	93	89	1
1986	89	88	88	0
1987	85	74	74	0

*The number of complaints filed are not reflected on a one-complaint-to-one-person basis, but may include more than one complaint filed against an individual.

Judicial Nominating Commission

When a vacancy in a judicial office occurs, the Judicial Nominating Commission is required to accept the applications for the judicial vacancy, select three nominees and submit the names of the nominees to the Governor and the Chief Justice. The Governor shall, within sixty days, appoint a nominee to fill the vacancy. If the Governor fails to do so, the Chief Justice makes the appointment. The Administrative Office of the Courts assists the Judicial Nominating Commission in its duties.

The Judicial Nominating Commission consists of thirteen members. Six of the members are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the six congressional districts existing in 1967. These persons may not be lawyers. The active members of the Oklahoma Bar Associaion elect six lawyers to serve as members, one from each of the six congressional districts. A thirteenth at-large member who may not be a lawyer, is appointed by eight or more of the members. The members elect a chairman to serve a one-year term.

Members of the Judicial Nominating Commission

Mark A. Ashton, Chairman

Elected by Oklahoma Bar Association

Congressional District	Members
1	John A. Gladd
2	John Boydston
3	Alan B. McPheron
4	Mark A. Ashton
5	D. Kent Meyers
6	Jim Bob Wright

Appointed by Governor

1	Ms. Joniece Frank
2	Mary Geasland
3	Sherman Floyd
4	Dr. Gary Copeland
5	Russell Perry
6	John Dunn

Appointed by Commission

At large	Vernon Roberts

Dispute Mediation Services

The Oklahoma Dispute Resolution System, which focuses on mediation services, began November 1985. The statutory purpose of the program is to provide for all citizens of Oklahoma convenient access to fair, effective, inexpensive, and expeditious alternative methods of settling their disputes. Dispute mediation is an informal and effective way, with the aid of a neutral and trained third party, to reach an agreement in a dispute. Participation in the procedure is voluntary. Referrals to mediation may come from any community source, including court order. Mediation proceedings are confidential and may not be used in any later litigation. Both parties in the dispute participate in reaching an agreement. The mediating neutral party does not render a decision. Instead, he or she functions as a facilitator to encourage communication and creative problem solving in a safe, structured and positive manner. Mediators are trained by one of six state certified dispute mediation trainers, approved by their local program directors, and certified by the Administrative Director of the Courts. There are 250 certified mediators located throughout the state. The types of conflicts that are often mediated are between: neighbors, family members, landlord and tenant, customer and merchant, farmer and creditor, employer and employee, roommate and friend, or victim and offender. To date, there have been ten mediation programs certified. Five provide specialized services statewide, and five are community programs providing services regionally. It is the duty of the Administrative Director to administer and supervise the System's dispute resolution programs, as well as to encourage and assist in the establishment of new programs throughout Oklahoma, and to dispurse collected System monies to aid the local centers with operational expenses. The Director is assisted by a 15 member Advisory Board.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION ADVISORY BOARD

James M. Cox ..... Midwest City
Carol M. Hansen ..... Oklahoma City
Harriet Harding ..... Ardmore
Udell LaVictoire ..... Oklahoma City
Mary Livers ..... Oklahoma City
Philip Lujan ..... Noble
John McCune ..... Oklahoma City
Robert W. Raftery ..... Oklahoma City
Terry A. Simonson ..... Tulsa
Larry Stuart ..... Pawhuska
Jane F. Wheeler ..... Oklahoma City
Kathy Williamson ..... Oklahoma City
Susan Work ..... Oklahoma City
Charles E. Ferrell, Director, Administrative Office of the Courts (ex officio)

Administration

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Charles E. Ferrell, Jr.
Court Administrator

Administrative Office of the Courts

As authorized by the constitution and by statute, the Supreme Court appoints an Administrative Director of the Courts to assist the Chief Justice in exercising his administrative authority within the judicial branch of government. The duties and responsibilities of the Administrative Office of the Courts are grouped into three divisions: financial services, court services and legal services.

• FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION •

Fiscal and personnel matters are handled by this division which is responsible for appropriated funding requests, budgets, accounting and payroll support for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and District Courts. In performing its accounting function, the Financial Services Division receives and processes all expenditures from appropriated and dedicated funds, reconciles monthly statements of account and provides statewide purchasing for the courts. In its personnel capacity, the Division provides the administrative accounting and clerical services necessary to maintain a work force of 487 judicial and nonjudicial personnel. This work force includes judges, trial court administrators, court reporters and secretaries for the District Courts, and justices, judges, judicial assistants, clerks, marshals, referees, secretaries and administrative staff for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

• COURT SERVICES DIVISION •

This division is composed of sections providing a variety of services to the District Courts and the appellate courts. The areas of responsibility of the Court Services Division include data processing (Oklahoma Court Information System), local court fund budget assistance, and procedural reference service for court clerks. The primary objective of the Oklahoma Court Information System is to provide automated case management and tracking to the District Courts and appellate courts in addition to the auxillary information processing necessary for court operation. Initial plans call for total central information processing of all cases in the 18 counties with the largest caseloads. The balance of the counties will be served in the long-range plan by local micro-processor based units. Currently Oklahoma county and Tulsa County are utilizing the system for all civil cases and three additional counties are projected to be added to the network before the end of Fiscal year 1988. Criminal case processing software was installed in early FY-87 for use initially in Tulsa and then Oklahoma counties with expansion to other major counties in subsequent periods. In the appellate courts, the Appellate Case Tracking System provides data storage and retrieval capabilities for criminal as well as civil appeals. The Administrative Office of the Courts utilizes the Court Information System to monitor all financial activities and caseload statistics in the District Courts. The system is also used for internal management functions such as payroll, judicial personnel tracking and court reporter licensing and tracking. Electronic jury selection systems are ready to be activated in late 1987 in order to provide assistance to all District Courts for 1988.

Administrative Office of the Courts

• LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION •

Due to the diversity of its duties, the Administrative Office of the Courts has contact with a number of groups in and outside of the court system. The Legal Services Division interacts with judges, court clerks, court reporters, legislators and the general public.

Supplying legal information to various people in the court system is a primary function of this division. This includes conducting legal research, and monitoring legislation effecting the courts as it progresses through the legislative process.

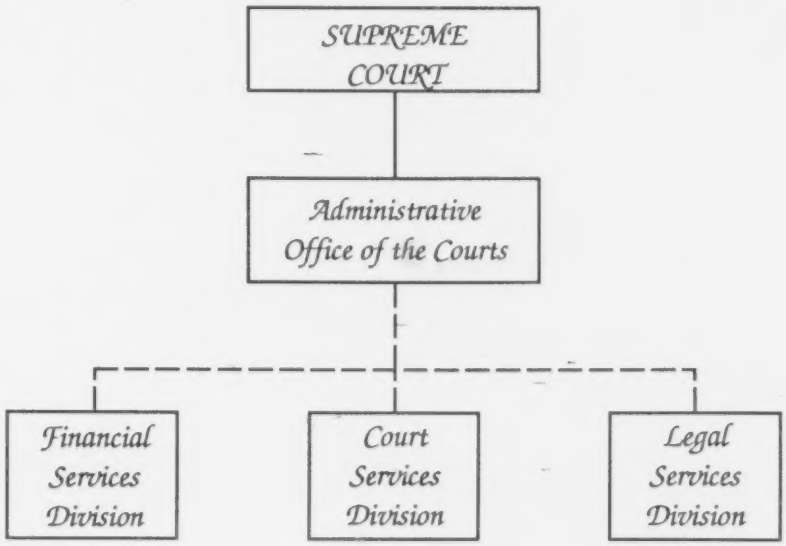
Through the Legal Services Division, the Administrative Office provides assistance to the Council on Judicial Complaints, the Judicial Nominating Commission, the Oklahoma Judicial Conference, the Assembly of Presiding Judges, the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee and the State Foster Care Review Advisory Board.

The newest section of the Legal Services Division is the Dispute Resolution System. Begun in November, 1985, this system has a statutory purpose of providing to all citizens of Oklahoma convenient access to fair, affective, inexpensive, and expeditious alternative methods of settling their disputes.

To aid in the accomplishment of this purpose, the System receives, in a revolving fund, collected by all court clerks, $2 for every civil case filed in Oklahoma, and $5 from each party using the services of a volunteer mediator in a certified dispute resolution center.

It is the duty of the Adminsitrative Director to administer and supervise the local dispute resolution programs, as well as to encourage and assist in their establishment throughout Oklahoma, and to disburse collected System monies to aid the centers with operational expenses.

Functional Organization



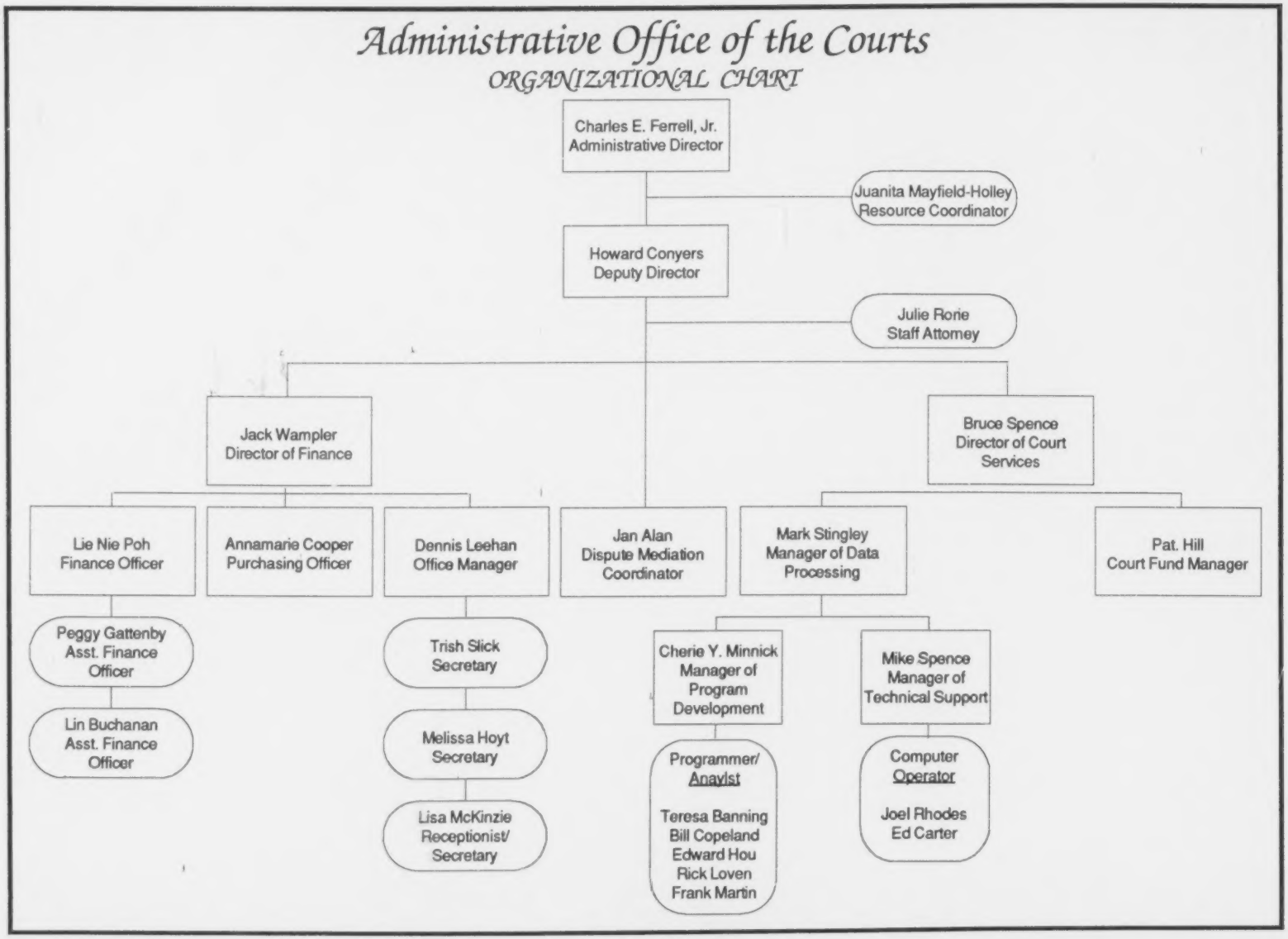
Budgeting
Accounting
Payments
Payroll
Personnel records
Insurance claims
Retirement
Travel claims
Financial reports

Data processing
Caseload management
Court clerk liaison
Statistical analysis
Court financial reports
Court fund budgets
Records management
Court management analysis
Facilities planning
Purchasing
Contracting

Legal research
Legislative liaison
Judicial assignment
Council on Judicial Complaints
Judicial Nominating Commission
Judicial Conference
Dispute Resolution
Assembly of Presiding Judges
Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee
State Foster Care Review Advisory Board
Court reporters

Administrative Office of the Courts

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Funding Sources and Expenditures

OVERVIEW

APPROPRIATIONS
Supreme Court Appropriation History
District Courts Appropriation History
FY-87 Statewide Appropriation

CONTRIBUTIONS
To State Judicial Fund
State Judicial Funds - Total Contributions

EXPENDITURES
From All Funds
Direct Expenditures From Local Court Funds FY-87
Statutory Judicial Fund Expenditures Paid By Supreme Court

Overview

FUNDING SOURCES

Funding for the court system is derived from two sources. The primary source of funding is court generated funding from fines, fees and forfeitures. The secondary source of funding is state generated funding derived from taxes.

COURT GENERATED FUNDING

Court generated funding consists of fines, fees, and bond forfeitures collected by the 77 District Court clerks and the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

At the district court level, revenues received are used for the local operations of the District Courts. These expenditures are for items such as juror and witness costs, supplies, utilities for space occupied by the courts, attorney fees for indigent defense, bailiff and part-time court clerk employees, per diem court reporters, furniture, equipment purchases and equipment rentals. Additional expenditures include payments required by statute to be paid to the Judicial Retirement System, CLEET Fund, Dispute Resolution Fund and the County General Fund.

On a quarterly basis, each District Court Clerk files a report with the Administrative Office of the Courts that lists the local expenses and revenues and submits a deposit for the State Judicial Fund. The fees received by the Clerk of the Supreme Court are deposited directly into the State Judicial Fund. Two other sources of money for the State Judicial Fund are surplus funds transferred from the law libraries and court reporter license fees.

After payment of local court expenses, the balance of the State Judicial Fund is available for legislative appropriation to the District Courts. This appropriation pays the salaries and travel expenses of District Court judges and court reporters. Some direct costs of the Supreme Court are paid from the State Judicial Fund and require no legislative appropriation. These costs are: jury trials where the local court fund is insolvent, costs related to criminal change of venue, attorney fees for indigent defendants charged with first degree murder, expert witness fees, expenses related to the Council on Judicial Complaints, and expenses of the State Board of Examiners of Official Shorthand Reporters.

STATE GENERATED FUNDING

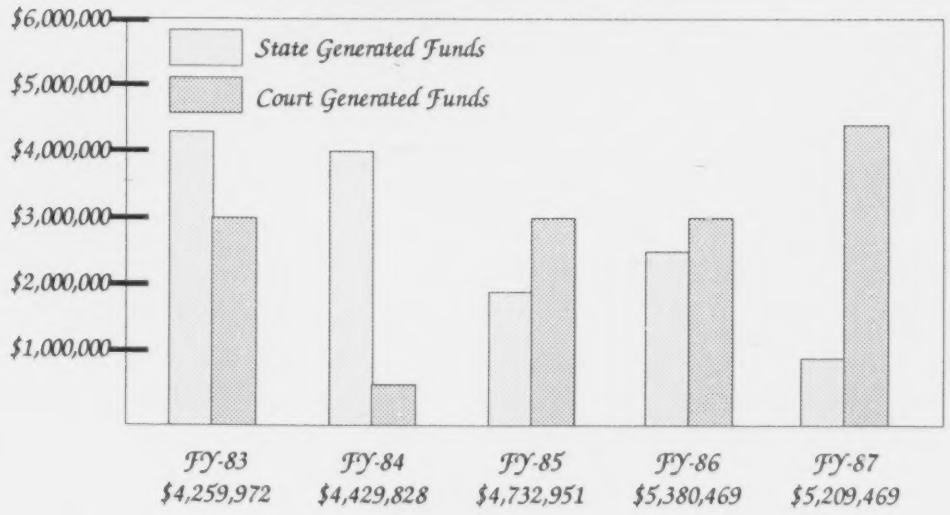
Because court generated revenues are not sufficient for all expenses of the state court system, some state generated revenues must be provided through legislative appropriations. The funding trend for the Supreme Court and District Courts for the past five years has been toward increased dependence on court generated funds.

The primary source of appropriated funding for the Supreme Court has historically been the General Revenue Fund, but with declining revenues the funding has shifted to a mixture of General Revenue and Workers' Compensation Funds. The Supreme Court does not receive funding from the State Judicial Fund except for statutory requirements illustrated on page 39.

The primary source of funding for the District Courts is the State Judicial Fund. Projected receipts to the fund, in excess of anticipated statutory expenditures, are certified by the State Board of Equalization and appropriated to the District Courts. The Judicial Fund is not large enough to completely support the District Courts and additional appropriated funding is required from General Revenue and other funds.

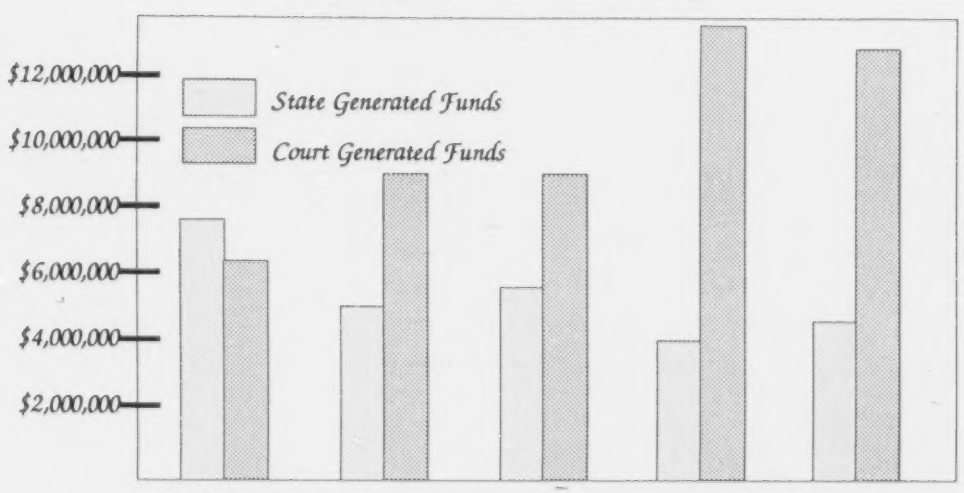
Appropriations

Supreme Court Appropriation History



FY-83	FY-84	FY-85	FY-86	FY-87
$4,259,972	$4,429,828	$4,732,951	$5,380,469	$5,209,469

District Courts Appropriation History



FY-83	FY-84	FY-85	FY-86	FY-87
$14,119,599	$13,855,184	$14,270,754	$17,100,000	$15,515,646

FY-87 Statewide Appropriations

$2,192,191,284

PUBLIC SAFETY
$151,138,441
6.89%

HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
$572,165,136
26.10%

LEGAL
$25,504,703
1.16%

EDUCATION
$1,217,623,412
55.54%

TRANSPORTATION
$65,758,825
3.00%

GENERAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES & REGULATION
$138,520,659
6.32%

*COURTS
$21,480,081
.98%

	State Generated Funds	*Court Generated Funds*	*Total*
*District Courts	$4,005,280	$11,510,366	$15,515,646
Supreme Court	917,469	4,292,000	5,209,469
Court of Criminal Appeals	754,966	0	754,966
TOTAL	$5,677,715	$15,802,366	$21,480,081

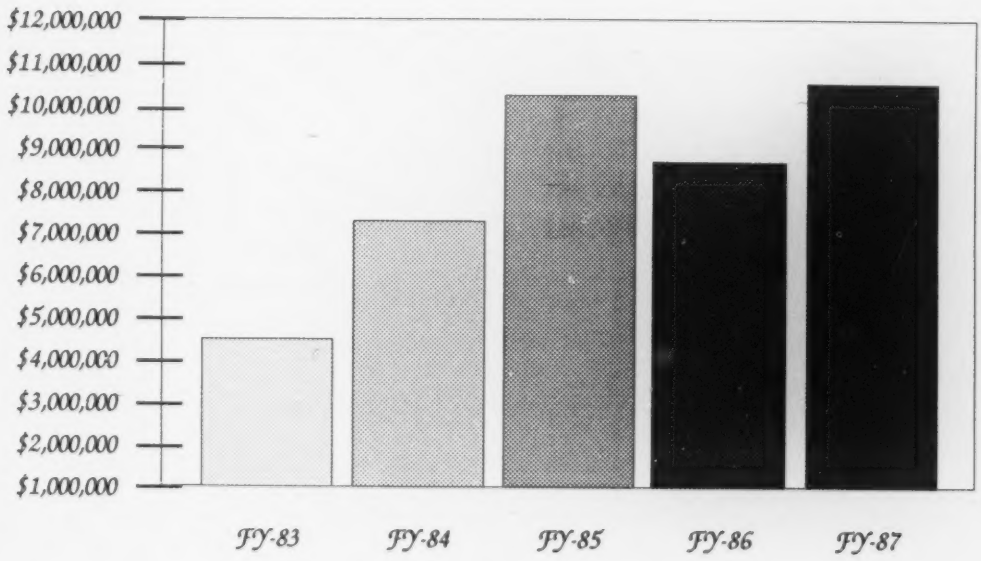
Contributions to State Judicial Fund

Counties Ranked by Contribution

Rank	County	FY-87 Contribution	Rank	County	FY-87 Contribution
1	Oklahoma	2,307,833	40	McIntosh	61,278
2	Tulsa	2,284,730	41	Nowata	61,101
3	Cleveland	769,157	42	Washita	58,275
4	Wagoner	280,466	43	Pawnee	58,146
5	Payne	245,909	44	Major	54,513
6	Canadian	229,584	45	Love	53,467
7	Custer	214,432	46	Beckham	52,638
8	Comanche	212,744	47	Seminole	51,302
9	Mayes	175,217	48	Johnston	47,346
10	Woodward	173,136	49	Blaine	45,007
11	Kay	149,916	50	Dewey	44,194
12	Grady	129,182	51	Pushmataha	39,146
13	Muskogee	123,390	52	Beaver	36,706
14	Creek	116,065	53	Harper	36,518
15	Caddo	115,151	54	Jackson	34,474
16	Ottawa	111,888	55	Woods	34,425
17	Lincoln	110,645	56	Rogers	27,956
18	Garvin	107,354	57	Sequoyah	27,328
19	Kingfisher	102,730	58	Coal	27,077
20	Garfield	102,639	59	Osage	23,230
21	Okmulgee	97,199	60	Cotton	23,015
22	Okfuskee	96,904	61	Roger Mills	22,991
23	Logan	96,159	62	Hughes	21,807
24	Washington	92,110	63	Delaware	21,411
25	Craig	91,859	64	Grant	21,049
26	Noble	91,247	65	Cimarron	20,888
27	Pontotoc	89,214	66	Jefferson	20,688
28	Pottawatomie	86,034	67	Choctaw	20,012
29	LeFlore	80,764	68	Latimer	16,278
30	Pittsburg	80,232	69	Haskell	15,516
31	Murray	75,236	70	Cherokee	13,197
32	McCurtain	71,665	71	Carter	13,111
33	Atoka	69,659	72	Adair	12,011
34	Texas	69,460	73	Ellis	9,468
35	Bryan	68,694	74	Harmon	7,448
36	Kiowa	68,181	75	Alfalfa	6,707
37	Tillman	65,198	76	Greer	2,397
38	McClain	63,674	77	Marshall	0
39	Stephens	62,509			
				TOTAL	$10,720,287

State Judicial Fund Total Contributions

Fiscal Year 1983	$4,635,504
Fiscal Year 1984	$7,229,624
Fiscal Year 1985	$10,227,753
Fiscal Year 1986	$8,950,089
Fiscal Year 1987	$10,630,594



Expenditures

COURT SYSTEM EXPENDITURES FY-87

Expenditures From State Generated Funds

SUPREME COURT		
Supreme Court Personnel & Operations	$ 718,982	
Court on the Judiciary	4,781	
Foster Care Review Board	47,581	
Judicial Nominating Commission	961	
Court of Appeals Personnel & Operations	30,341	
DISTRICT COURT		
District Court Personnel & Operations	4,092,468	$4,895,114

Expenditures From Court Generated Funds

SUPREME COURT		
Supreme Court Personnel & Operations*	$ 2,782,754	
Statutory Judicial Fund Expenditures	419,536	
Dispute Resolution	72,513	
Court of Appeals Personnel & Operations	1,548,652	
DISTRICT COURT		
District Court Personnel & Operations	12,039,722	
DIRECT COUNTY EXPENDITURES		
District courts incur expenses and contribute excess receipts over disbursement, less 20% to the State Judicial Fund.	23,568,168	$40,431,345
		$ 45, 326, 459
COLLECTIONS AT COUNTY LEVEL		
Fines, Fees and Forfeitures		
COLLECTIONS AT COUNTY LEVEL		
Ten Percent of amount collected by District Courts goes to judicial retirement fund to pay the state's share of retirement costs.		

*Workers' Compensation Fund expenditures. Except for statutory expenditures in the Supreme Court, all Judicial Fund monies are spent for District Court expenses.

Direct Expenditures From Local Court Funds FY-87

County-Level Expenditures		Amount	Percent of Total
Personnel		$5,460,357.*	23.17
Full Time Bailiffs	$1,618,061		
Part Time Bailiffs	301,117		
Per Diem Court Reporters	89,434		
Part Time Court Clerk Emp	3,451,745		
General Operating		4,039,015	17.14
Utilities		1,006,648	4.27
Other Expenses		125,721	.53
Attorney Fees		4,087,654	17.34
Trial Court	$2,350,659		
Appeals	6,731		
Mental Health	118,818		
Public Defender	1,611,446		
Witness Fees		433,620	1.84
Physician Fees		100,857	.43
Jurors		2,002, 109	8.49
Court Reporter Transcripts		479,579	2.03
Preliminary & Trial	$281,268		
Appeals	198,311		
Law Library		741,122	3.14
County General Fund		904,373.**	3.84
	TOTAL	$19,381,055	82.22
Payments to State			
Judicial Retirement Fund		3,347,470	14.21
CLEET		577,258	2.45
Dispute Resolution Revolving Fund		262,385	1.12
	TOTAL	$4,187,113	17.78
	GRAND TOTAL	$23,568,168	100.00

*An additional $16 million in appropriated funds are paid to judicial employees (judges, court reporters) in the counties.

**Payments directly to Counties for loss of revenue incurred when Justice of Peace Courts were abolished in 1969.

Statutory Judicial Fund Expenditures

PAID BY SUPREME COURT

	FY-83	FY-84	FY-85	FY-86	FY-87
Council on Judicial Complaints	$ 32,164	$ 24,679	$ 45,742	$ 63,805	$ 31,370
Indigent Murder I Attorney Fees	159,571	116,025	143,733	209,854	250,828
Expert Witness Fees	-	-	-	1,500	13,837
Change of Venue	51,347	16,375	20,449	11,437	54,291
Support of Local Jury Trials	48,721	-	22,559	12,349	66,350
Shorthand Reporters Board	2,809	1,142	2,546	1,339	2,860
TOTALS	$ 294,612	$ 158,221	$ 235,029	$ 300,284	$ 419,536

Statewide Cost of Legal Representation for Indigents

Fiscal Year 1984

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$116,025
Local Court Funds		$4,005,493
Trial	2,128,772	
Appeal	193,530	
Mental Health	225,247	
Public Defender Programs	1,457,944	
TOTAL FOR FY-84		$4,121,518

Fiscal Year 1985

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$143,733
Local Court Funds		$4,085,579
Trial	2,163,775	
Appeal	157,118	
Mental Health	216,682	
Public Defender Programs	1,548,004	
TOTAL FOR FY-85		$4,229,312

Fiscal Year 1986

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$209,854
Local Court Funds		$4,401,423
Trial	2,371,349	
Appeal	187,451	
Mental Health	198,153	
Public Defender Programs	1,644,470	
TOTAL FOR FY-86		$4,611,277

Fiscal Year 1987

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$250,828
Local Court Funds		$4,668,090
Trial	2,631,927	
Appeal	205,042	
Mental Health	219,675	
Public Defender Programs	1,611,446	
TOTAL FOR FY-87		$4,918,918

District Courts • Court Services

OVERVIEW

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS

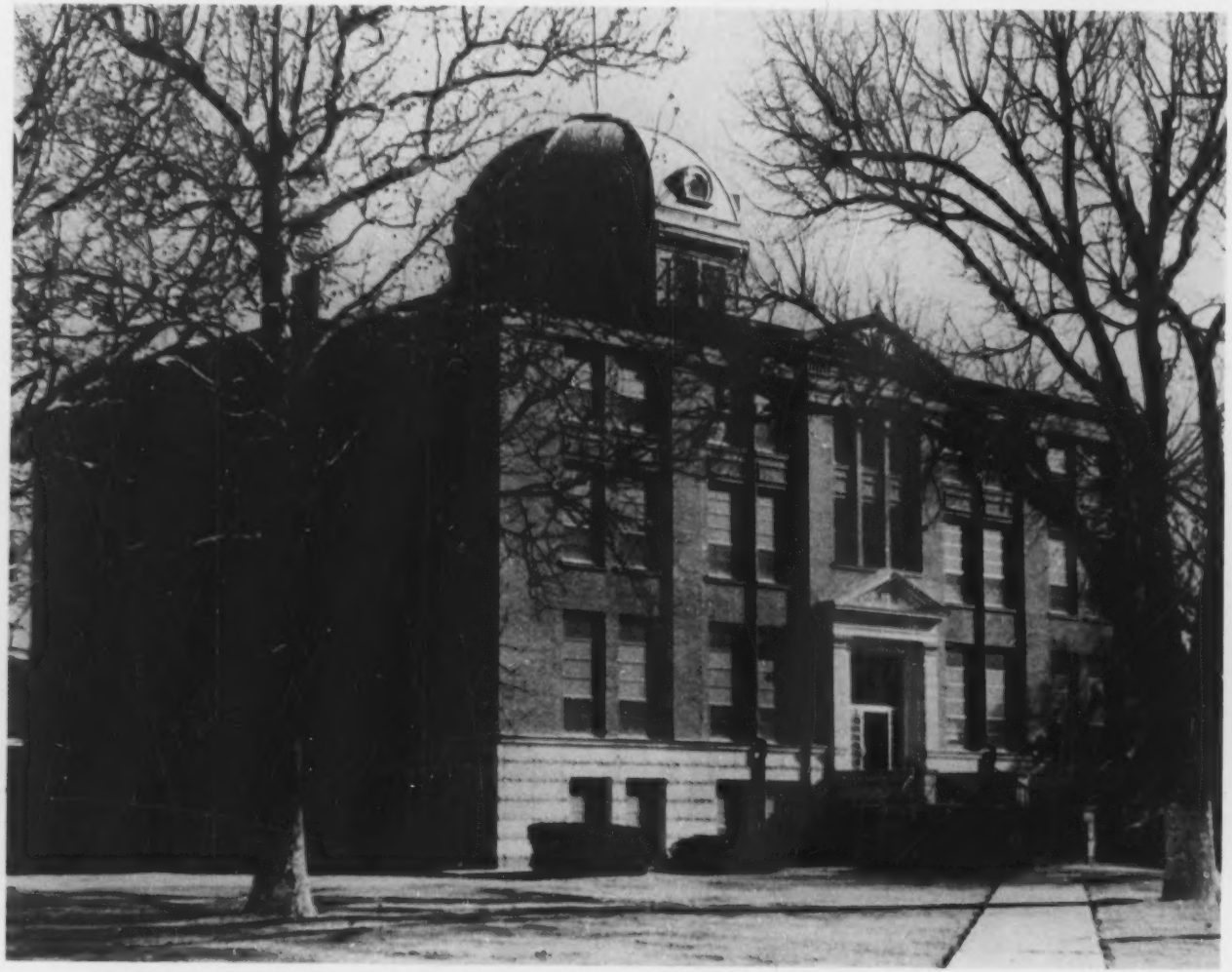
Overview

The District Courts have unlimited original jurisdiction in all justiciable matters and the power of review in administrative actions designated by statute. In addition, appeals from Municipal Courts not of record are heard by the District Courts as trials de novo.

There are 26 District Court judicial districts in Oklahoma. Each such district consists of an entire county or several contiguous counties. For the purposes of administration, the judicial districts are combined into nine judicial administrative districts. A district judge is selected as presiding judge by all the district and associate district judges within the judicial administrative district. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the presiding judge has general administrative authority and supervision over all courts within the district.

The District Courts consist of 71 district judges, 77 associate district judges and 58 special judges. District judges and associate district judges are elected for four-year terms in nonpartisan elections within their respective counties or judicial districts. If a vacancy occurs, the Governor appoints a replacement with the assistance of the Judicial Nominating Commission. Special judges are appointed by the district judges of the judicial administrative district.

A District Court Clerk is elected from each county for a four-year term. Once elected, they serve as county officers and are responsible for maintaining all court records.



Blaine County Courthouse

Blaine County Courthouse – 1906

Blaine County, opened to non-Indian settlement by the land run of 1892, was one of six counties created from the former Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation. Originally known as County "C," voters named it to honor James G. Blaine, a United States Secretary of State and the Republican candidate for president in 1888.

The county seat was Watonga, a town organized in 1892 and named for an Arapaho chief. The first county offices were located in a wood frame, two-story building owned by M.P. and Fannie E. McCoy. The Blaine County commissioners paid rent of $80 a month.

In 1906 the present county courthouse was completed by the T. O'Keefe Construction Company at a cost of $42,137. Designed by the architectural firm of E. Coady Company, it was typical of courthouses constructed during the statehood era. The design was a combination of several architectural styles, but was primarily Neo-Classical, with a pedimented portico, colossal pilasters, and formal arrangement of the facade. The design also included elements of the Second Renaissance Revival style, such as distinctive horizontal zones and a grooved finish on the ground floor. Other features included a vaulted dome, arched windows, and ornamental brick work.

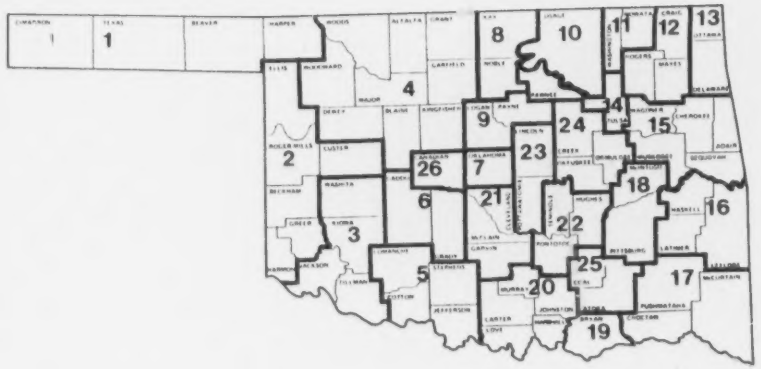
In 1978 the county commissioners constructed an annex to the county courthouse. Designed by Badgett Culver, the $98,000 building was erected by Industrial Projects. The addition utilized a Modern design using what apparently was similar building material to that used in the older building.

Excerpts from the Oklahoma Historical Society, "County Courthouses of Oklahoma", 1985.

District Court
Judicial Districts

Figures in parenthesis indicate 1980 official total population of Judicial Districts.

1. *The counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, and Harper. (32,896)*
2. *The counties of Ellis, Roger Mills, Custer, Beckham, Greer and Harmon. (67,180)*
3. *The counties of Washita, Kiowa, Jackson and Tillman. (69, 263)*
4. *The counties of Dewey, Blaine, Kingfisher, Garfield, Major, Woodward, Woods, Alfalfa and Grant. (150,834)*
5. *The counties of Comanche, Stephens, Cotton and Jefferson. (171,396)*
6. *The counties of Grady and Caddo. (70,395)*
7. *The county of Oklahoma. (568,933)*
8. *The counties of Noble and Kay. (61,425)*
9. *The counties of Logan and Payne. (89,316)*
10. *The county of Osage. (39,327)*
11. *The counties of Washington and Nowata. (59,599)*
12. *The counties of Rogers, Mayes and Craig. (93,711)*
13. *The counties of Ottawa and Delaware. (56,816)*
14. *The counties of Tulsa and Pawnee. (485,903)*
15. *The counties of Wagoner, Cherokee, Adair, Muskogee and Sequoyah. (188,748)*
16. *The counties of Haskell, LeFlore and Latimer. (61,548)*
17. *The counties of Pushmataha, McCurtain and Choctaw. (65,127)*
18. *The counties of McIntosh and Pittsburg. (56,086)*
19. *The county of Bryan. (30,535)*
20. *The counties of Love, Carter, Murray, Johnston and Marshall. (84,132)*
21. *The counties of Garvin, McClain and Cleveland. (181.320)*
22. *The counties of Seminole, Hughes and Pontotoc. (74,409)*
23. *The counties of Lincoln and Pottawatomie. (81,840)*
24. *The counties of Okfuskee, Okmulgee and Creek. (109,310)*
25. *The counties of Coal and Atoka. (18,789)*
26. *The county of Canadian. (56,452)*



Judicial Administrative Districts	*Judicial Districts*
Northeastern	*10, 11, 12, & 13*
Southeastern	*16, 17, 19, & 25*
Oklahoma-Canadian	*7 & 26*
Northwest-Panhandle	*1, 2, & 4*
South Central	*20, 21, & 22*
Tulsa-Pawnee	*14*
East Central	*15, 18, & 24*
North Central	*8, 9, & 23*
Southwestern	*3, 5, & 6*

Judges of the District Courts

1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT - BEAVER, CIMARRON, HARPER AND TEXAS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Frank M. Ogden, III	Orvan J. Hanson James F. Lane George Harrison Leach Edward L. Thompson	

2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT - BECKHAM, CUSTER, ELLIS, GREER, HARMON AND ROGER MILLS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Charles B. Goodwin	Charley W. Barton David Eugene Brooks William M. Fancher Floyd 'Doug' Haught Alan D. Markum K. C. Perryman	Jacqueline Duncan

3rd JUDICIAL DISTRICT - JACKSON, KIOWA, TILLMAN AND WASHITA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Paul C. Braun	Ralph W. Emerson Lloyd R. Reeder Harrison Roe Joseph Watt	Richard Darby

Judges of the District Courts

4th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - ALFALFA, BLAINE, DEWEY, GARFIELD, GRANT, KINGFISHER, MAJOR, WOODS, AND WOODWARD COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Ray Dean Linder	Glenn D. Adams	Gary L. Maxey
John W. Michael	Robert W. Collier	
Richard W. Pickens	David P. Cullen	
	Mike Cunningham	
	Michael Dayton	
	Alan Rae Gottsch	
	Robert C. Lovell	
	Joseph P Marak, Jr.	
	James A. Wilkinson	

5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - COMANCHE, COTTON, JEFFERSON AND STEPHENS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Jack L. Brock	David J. Aubrey	Jari Askins
George W. Lindley	Chad Bledsoe	Charles McCall
J. Winston Raburn	Joe H. Enos	Peter C. Moore
William M. Roberts	William W. Eakin	
Kenneth L. Youngblood		

6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CADDO AND GRADY COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
James R. Winchester	Oteka L. Alford	Robert A. Gardner
	David E. Powell	Karen E. Hibbs

Judges of the District Courts

7th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - OKLAHOMA COUNTY

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
John M. Amick	Sid Brown	James B. Croy
James B. Blevins		Clinton Dennis
William R. Burkett		Sidney J. Gorelick
Joe Cannon		Karl Gray
David M. Cook		Russell D. Hall
Bryan C. Dixon		Lynnell Harkins
Leamon Freeman		Donald L. Howard
Richard W. Freeman		Niles Jackson
James L. Gullett		Charles C. Kelley
William H. Henderson		Carolyn Ricks
Charles L. Owens		Thomas C. Smith, Jr.
Jack R. Parr		Wendell I. Smith
Arthur L. Rakestraw		Joe Samuel Wallace
William R. Saied		Major R. Wilson

8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - KAY AND NOBLE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Lowell Doggett	Neal Beekman	Leslie D. Page
	Kenneth P. Reed	

9th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - LOGAN AND PAYNE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Donald L. Worthington	Charles H. Headrick	Lois Belden
	Penny Howard	Merle G. Smith, Jr.

10th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - OSAGE COUNTY

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
James R. Pearman	Mermon H. Potter	William H. Mattingly

Judges of the District Courts

11th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - NOWATA AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
John G. Lanning	Janice P. Dreiling	Myrna L. Lansdown
	James L. Sontag	

12th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CRAIG, MAYES AND ROGERS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Steve Adams	Edwin D. Carden	David A. Box
William J. Whistler	Jess B. Clanton, Jr.	
	W. M. Thomas	

13th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - DELAWARE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Sam C. Fullerton	Joseph G. Breaune	Martha S. Thompson
	Larry Oakes	

14th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - PAWNEE AND TULSA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Daniel J. Boudreau	William R. Beasley	Sharron M. Bubenik
Robert E. Caldwell	Douglas C. Revard	Robert S. Farris
Thomas S. Crewson		John M. Gassett
Jay D. Dalton		James B. Griffith
Clifford E. Hopper		Gail W. Harris
Joe Jennings		Jesse S. Harris
Donald C. Lane		Russell Paul Hass
Robert F. Martin, Jr.		Edward James Hicks, III
David L. Peterson		Allen Klein
Robert J. Scott		Gordon McAllister, Jr.
Ronald L. Shaffer		Hugh Rineer
David E. Winslow		Deborah C. Shallcross
Jane P. Wiseman		Vacant

Judges of the District Courts

15th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - ADAIR, CHEROKEE, MUSKOGEE, SEQUOYAH AND WAGONER COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
William H. Bliss	Thomas H. Alford	Robin Watt Adair
Lyle Burris	Lynn Burris	Dennis M. Sprouse
James E. Edmondson	David Harris	
Bill E. Rogers	A.J. Henshaw	
	G. Bruce Sewell	

16th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - HASKELL, LATIMER AND LEFLORE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
George H. McBee	Ted Knight	Michael D. Lee
	Robert Wayne Moore	
	Louis E. Striegel	

17th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CHOCTAW, McCURTAIN AND PUSHMATAHA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
G. Gail Craytor	John A. Benson	Sandra McClendon
	Lowell R. Burgess, Jr.	
	James R. Wolfe	

18th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - McINTOSH AND PITTSBURG COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Robert A. Layden	Joseph M. LeMasters, Jr.	Kirk B. Pyle
	Steven Taylor	

Judges of the District Courts

19th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - BRYAN COUNTY:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Joe C. Taylor	Rocky L. Powers	Mark A. Morrison

20th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CARTER, JOHNSTON, LOVE, MARSHALL AND MURRAY COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Gary L. Lumpkin	Lee Card	BeBe L. Bridges
Thomas S. Walker	Timothy K. Colbert	
	Robert M. Highsmith	
	Richard Miller	
	Charles A. Milor, II	

21th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CLEVELAND, GARVIN AND McCLAIN COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
J. Kenneth Love	Alan J. Couch	Carroll J. Bowie
E. Michael McDanel	Noah Howard Ewing, Jr.	Gary M. Purcell
Preston A. Trimble	Max H. Scarce	J. Andrews Williams

22th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - HUGHES, PONTOTOC AND SEMINOLE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Gary R. Brown	David Nimmo	John D. Miller
Ronald L. Jones	Lee G. Stilwell	Joseph Wrigley
Gordon R. Melson	Greggory M. Smith	

Judges of the District Courts

23rd JUDICIAL DISTRICT - LINCOLN AND POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Glenn Dale Carter	Marshall Basham	Jesse R. Field
Milton C. Craig	Daivd Welch	

24th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CREEK, OKFUSKEE AND OKMULGEE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Anne E. Moroney	Billy L. Martin	Charles Humphrey, III
John D. Maley	Franklin D. Rahhal	William Wilson
Jess I. Miracle	April Sellers White	
Donald D. Thompson		
Charles S. Woodson		

25th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - ATOKA AND COAL COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
J. Douglas Gabbard, II	Harrell F. Followell	
	Danny L. Scroggins	

26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT - CANADAIN COUNTY:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Ed Cunningham	Reta M. Strubhar	John Louis Wolking

Statistical Summary

Statewide Statistics for District Courts

Included in this section are tables and graphs summarizing the caseload inventory of the District Courts for fiscal year 1987. Civil cases are categorized as general civil, domestic relations, small claims and probate. Criminal cases are either felony or misdemeanor.

These tables and graphs depict statewide totals. The Annual Report Statistical Appendix contains statistical data for each county and District Court judicial district.

Also included is a chart which ranks the District Court judicial districts according to population per authorized judgeships and cases filed per authorized judgeships.

The final chart in this section shows the total statewide cost of legal representation for indigents during the last four fiscal years. Payments are made on the state level from the State Judicial Fund to compensate attorneys who are appointed to represent indigents charged with Murder in the First Degree. At the local level, payments are made from the local court funds to public defender programs and for representation of indigents in criminal trails, criminal appeals and mental health proceedings.

District Court Caseload Inventory Statewide Summary*

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

	Pending 7-1-86	Cases Filed	Total Caseload	Cases Disposed	Percent of Caseload Terminated	Pending 6-30-87
General Civil	114,003	75,794	189,797	66,978	35.3	122,819
Domestic Relations	43,441	42,137	85,578	39,239	45.8	46,339
Divorce	27,044	30,264	57,308	28,985	50.6	28,323
Reciprocal Support						
Incoming	5,600	1,383	6,983	1,419	20.3	5,564
Outgoing	3,131	919	4,050	544	13.4	3,506
Other	7,666	9,571	17,237	8,291	48.1	8,946
Small Claims	74,272	87,993	162,265	81,607	50.3	80,658
Probate	27,560	16,830	44,390	13,867	31.2	30,523
Felony	46,998	28,710	75,708	25,800	34.1	49,908
D.U.I.	1,030	2,272	3,302	2,391	72.4	911
Other	45,968	26,438	72,406	23,409	32.3	48,997
Misdemeanor	143,336	254,801	398,137	230,578	57.9	167,559
D.U.I.	10,481	11,234	21,715	10,587	48.8	11,128
Traffic	99,926	211,621	311,547	192,267	61.7	119,280
Other	32,929	31,946	64,875	27,724	42.7	37,151
GRAND TOTALS	683,385	831,913	1,515,298	753,686	49.7	761,612

* For statistical information for each county, refer to the Annual Report Statistical Appendix.

District Court Caseload Inventory Methods of Disposition of Civil Cases Statewide Summary*

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

	Total Cases Disposed	Nonjury Trial	Jury Trial	Dismissed/ Withdrawn /Settled	Uncontested/ Default Judgment
General Civil	66,978	18,820	735	25,294	22,129
Domestic Relations	39,239	11,785	30	9,980	17,444
Divorce	28,985	9,904	22	5,861	13,198
Reciprocal Support					
Incoming	1,419	223	1	712	483
Outgoing	544	54	0	290	200
Other	8,291	1,604	7	3,117	3,563

	Total Cases Disposed	Nonjury Trial	Jury Trial	Voluntary Dismissal	Dismissed/ Default Judgment	Failure to Prosecute
Small Claims	81,607	28,722	12	13,159	31,833	7,881

	Total Cases Disposed	Contested	Without Contest
Probate	13,867	320	13,547

*For statistical information for each county, refer to the Annual Report Statistical Appendix.

District Court Caseload Inventory Method of Disposition of Criminal Cases Statewide Summary*

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

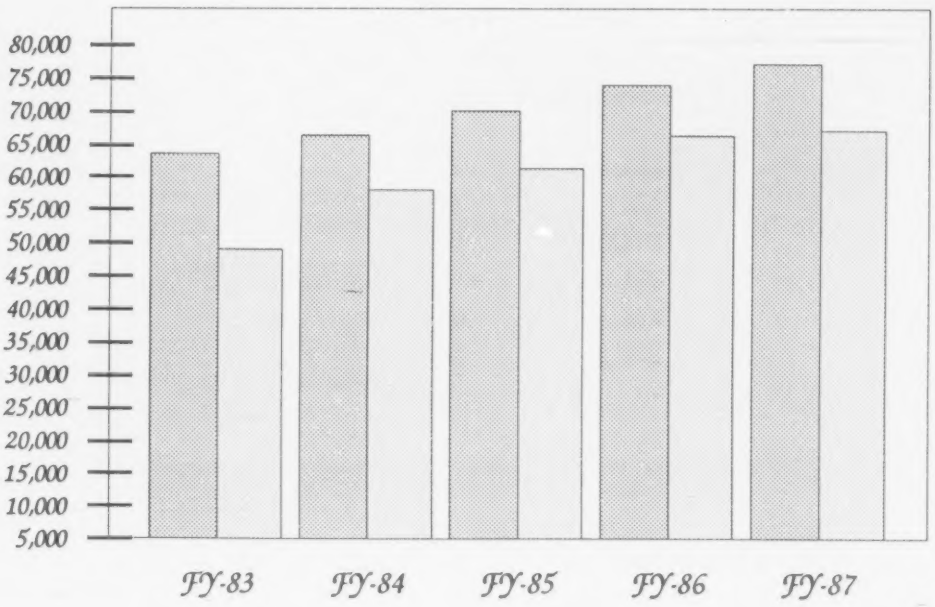
	Total Dispositions	Nonjury Trials	Jury Trials	Guilty Pleas	Dismissed
Felony	25,800	966	718	15,248	8,868
D.U.I.	2,391	118	30	2,075	168
Other	23,409	848	688	13,173	8,700

	Total Dispositions	Nonjury Dispositions	Jury Trials	Guilty Pleas	Bond Forfeitures	Dismissed
Misdemeanor	230,578	4,627	239	158,389	31,424	35,899
D.U.I.	10,587	390	43	8,738	106	1,310
Traffic	192,267	3,152	55	132,679	29,780	26,601
Other	27,724	1,085	141	16,972	1,538	7,988

*For statistical information for each county, refer to the Annual Report Statistical Appendix.

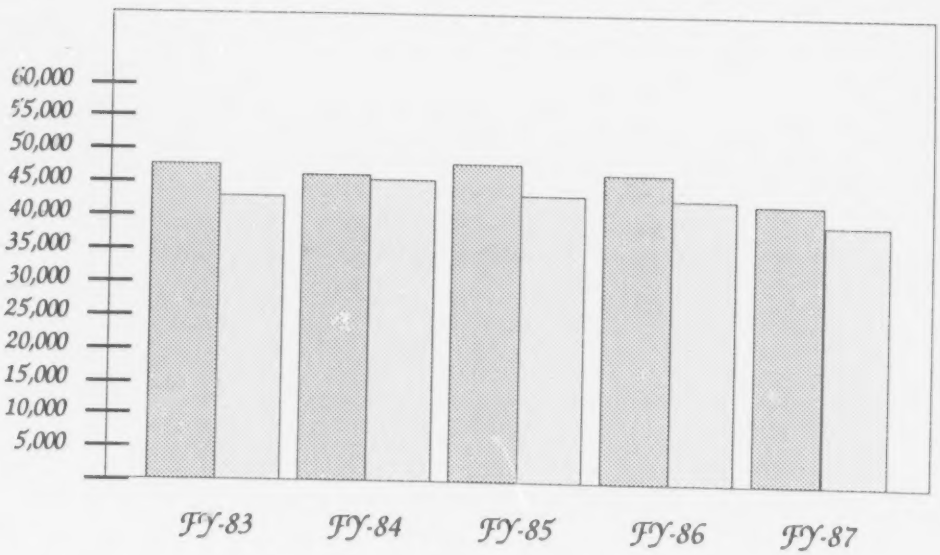
District Court Statewide Totals - General Civil

Fiscal Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
1982	54,606	43,484
1983	64,167	48,609
1984	66,917	58,073
1985	70,069	61,885
1986	74,320	66,558
1987	75,794	66,978



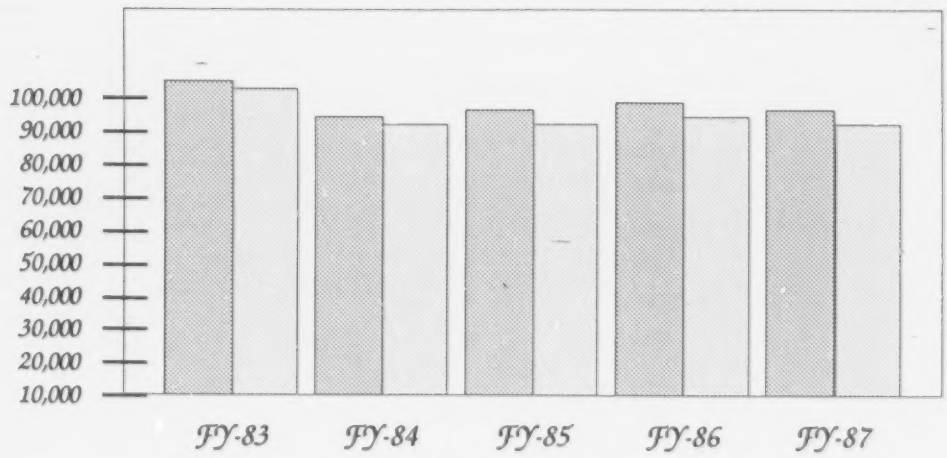
District Court Statewide Totals - Domestic Relations

Fiscal Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
1982	37,511	36,637
1983	46,411	43,526
1984	45,841	45,804
1985	47,066	44,166
1986	46,001	43,941
1987	42,137	39,239



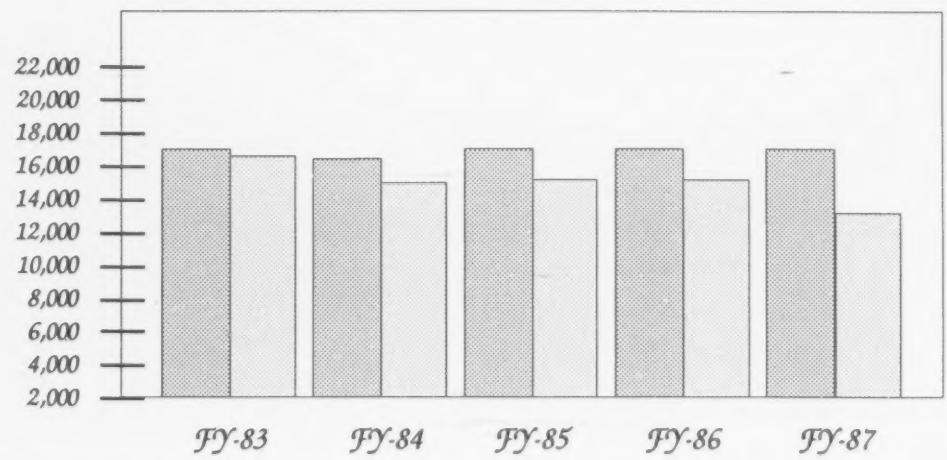
District Court Statewide Totals - Small Claims

Fiscal Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
1982	89,308	91,809
1983	95,816	94,690
1984	85,181	81,239
1985	87,008	81,646
1986	89,193	85,741
1987	87,993	81,607



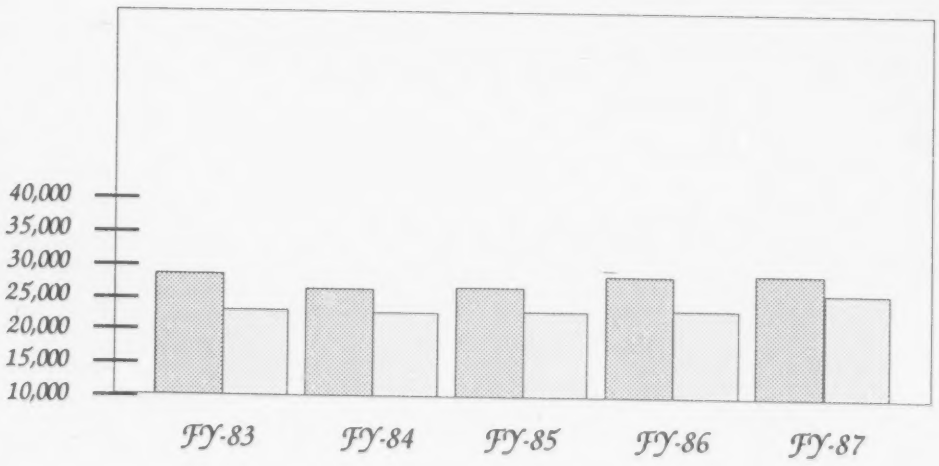
District Court Statewide Totals - Probate

Fiscal Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
1982	18,060	17,647
1983	16,895	16,948
1984	16,705	14,991
1985	16,771	15,558
1986	16,953	15,136
1987	16,830	13,867



District Court Statewide Totals - Felonies

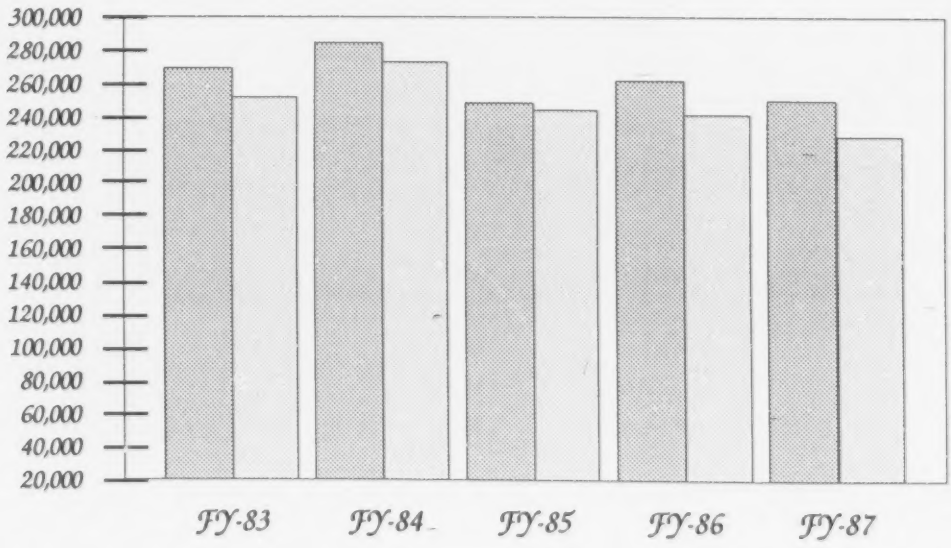
Fiscal Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
1982	26,076	23,527
1983	28,283	24,563
1984	26,128	23,173
1985	26,898	24,026
1986	28,148	24,673
1987	28,710	25,800



District Court Statewide Totals - Misdemeanors

(Including Misdemeanor Traffic)

Fiscal Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
1982	260,916	256,050
1983	282,870	277,998
1984	251,385	245,787
1985	261,052	243,149
1986	260,225	243,264
1987	254,801	230,578



Population and Cases Per Judge

By Judicial Districts

Judicial District	Authorized Judgeships	District Population	Population Per Judge	Rank	District Case Filings	Cases Filed Per Judge	Rank
1	5	32,896	6,579	25	7,189	1,438	26
2	8	67,180	8,398	24	13,071	1,634	22
3	6	69,263	11,544	19	11,755	1,959	18
4	13	150,834	11,603	18	27,310	2,101	15
5	12	171,396	14,283	11	23,039	1,920	19
6	5	70,395	14,079	13	12,830	2,566	11
7	29	568,933	19,618	2	93,753	3,233	5
8	4	61,425	15,356	9	13,792	3,448	2
9	5	89,316	17,863	4	16,157	3,231	6
10	3	39,327	13,109	15	6,177	2,059	17
11	4	59,599	14,900	10	6,967	1,742	20
12	6	93,711	15,618	8	15,757	2,626	8
13	4	56,816	14,204	12	9,427	2,357	12
14	28	485,903	17,354	5	73,048	2,609	9
15	11	188,748	17,159	6	35,775	3,252	4
16	5	61,548	12,310	17	8,144	1,629	23
17	5	65,127	13,025	16	10,443	2,089	16
18	4	56,086	14,022	14	10,948	2,737	7
19	3	30,535	10,178	22	6,810	2,270	13
20	8	84,132	10,517	21	18,097	2,262	14
21	9	181,320	20,146	1	29,644	3,294	3
22	8	74,409	9,301	23	12,333	1,542	24
23	5	81,640	16,368	7	12,883	2,577	10
24	10	109,310	10,931	20	15,318	1,532	25
25	3	18,789	6,263	26	5,207	1,736	21
26	3	56,452	18,817	3	10,391	3,464	1
TOTALS	206	3,025,290	.....	..	506,265	.....	..
		STATE AVERAGE	14,686			2,458	

Clerks of the District Court

County	Clerk
Adair	Lou Nelle Rhoads
Alfalfa	Sherril Whitlow
Atoka	Helen Walker
Beaver	Pearl Haskell
Beckham	Linda Brown
Blaine	Lorraine Mach
Bryan	Beverly Serner
Caddo	Marilyn Morrison
Canadian	Clyde Gene Miller
Carter	Billie Williams
Cherokee	Ann Lamons
Choctaw	Opal Henderson
Cimarron	LaVerne Wells
Cleveland	Norma Nichols
Coal	Betty McCurry
Comanche	Janice Mitchell
Cotton	Lana Mallow
Craig	Julie Patrick
Creek	Pat Hobbs
Custer	Irene Pruitt
Delaware	Judy Larmon
Dewey	Doris Oakes
Ellis	Dona Folks
Garfield	Harriett Hamm
Garvin	E. L. Michael
Grady	Glenda Fenimore
Grant	Emma Jean Hamilton
Greer	Punky Smith
Harmon	Mary Zimmerman
Harper	Twila Easterwood
Haskell	Denise Sloan
Hughes	Shirley Harkey
Jackson	Kay Beltz
Jefferson	Linda Graham
Johnston	Judy Beavers
Kay	Glenda Coussens
Kingfisher	Gladys Rivers
Kiowa	Deanna Bonner
Latimer	Melody Littlejohn
LeFlore	Betty Cooper
Lincoln	Jo Ann Melton
Logan	Lois Webb
Love	Kim Turner
McClain	Joyce Mosely
McCurtain	Vicki Justus
McIntosh	Bobbie Solesbee
Major	Vada Major
Marshall	Donna Rogers
Mayes	Karin Garland
Murray	Tommie Thompson
Muskogee	Nadine Harnage
Noble	Marilyn Mills
Nowata	Mary Shults
Okfuskee	Judith Anthony
Oklahoma	Tom Petuskey
Okmulgee	Wanda Johns
Osage	Helen Christenson
Ottawa	Earl Gonce
Pawnee	Elaine Tannahill
Payne	Sandra Ness
Pittsburg	Robert London
Pontotoc	Wayne Joplin
Pottawatomie	Billie Clark
Pushmataha	Kathy Milam
Roger Mills	Donald E. Campbell
Rogers	June Lunsford
Seminole	Patricia Gaines
Sequoyah	Kathy Reed
Stephens	Priscilla Harper
Texas	Twila Fenton
Tillman	Lois Kent
Tulsa	Don Austin
Wagoner	Diana Jones
Washington	Rosalie Cowan
Washita	Judith Boggs
Woods	Della Dunnigan
Woodward	Elveta Hughes